

## DIADOPHIS REGALIS REGALIS (B. & G.) FOUND IN NEVADA

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Recently an adult male specimen of *Diadophis regalis regalis* (Baird & Girard) was presented to me by Andrew Barnum, a student and Arthur Bruhm, Professor in charge of the Biological Sciences at Dixie Junior College, St. George, Utah. The specimen was collected by Mr. Barnum in August, 1947, approximately one mile east of Caliente, Lincoln County, Nevada.

Although this species has been found near Nevada in the Deep Creek Mountains of Utah (Tanner 1940) and might be expected to occur in Nevada, this new locality record represents, insofar as I have been able to ascertain, a new reptile record for that state. This specimen is now a part of the Brigham Young University Vertebrate Collection and bears the number, BYU 11113. It has the following scale counts and measurements: total length 317 mm, tail length 86 mm; dorsal scale rows 17-17-15; ventrals 214; caudals 81; the head scales are normal for the species.

On June 6, 1952, I secured a specimen of this snake while collecting in the vicinity of the Forest Camp, east of Pine Valley, Washington County, Utah. The specimen is a sub-adult male with the following characters: total length 220 mm; tail length 43; dorsals in 17-17-15 rows; ventrals 212, caudals 76; and the head scales are normal except that the infralabials are increased to 9 on one side.

Inasmuch as the color descriptions given (Blanchard 1942) for this species are based primarily on preserved material, the following description may be of value. The dorsals and head plates are a Deep Medici Blue (Ridgeway color standards); whereas the ventrals are Salmon-Orange and the caudals, the anals and the posterior four ventrals are Carnelian Red. To my surprise the color on the ventral scutes does not blend, but ends abruptly where the two colors meet. It is doubtful if the above colors are standard for the adults of this species. Living adult specimens seen in previous years seemed not to have the bright orange on the ventrals and to have more green in the dorsal color.

### LITERATURE CITED

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